

Start

The New Year

Memorial services will be held at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery on Monday, September 18, at 3:30 p.m. Friends are requested to meet at the Gate of the Khatay Beach Cemetery, Haifa, at 2:45 p.m.



The Weather

FORECAST: Today: Fair. Tomorrow: Warmer. **Wednesday:** Partly cloudy. Cooler air is still moving in from the region in the wake of a cold front that passed early yesterday.

Humidity: 85 p.m. B) Yes. Today's Temperature range, C) 20-25.

ARRIVALS

The Swiss Ambassador, Mr. Emile Binsang, after vacationing in Switzerland (by Swissair). Mr. J. V. Barry, Justice Judge of the Supreme Court in Victoria, Australia, for a five-day visit to the court of the Federal Ministry.

Prof. L. Picard, head of the Geology Department at the Hebrew University, from Copenhagen, who is participating in the International Geological Congress.

Dr. F. Mossberg, the Haifa District Health Officer, from an extended study tour in the U.S. and Europe.

Mr. Israel Gross of Glasgow, Chairman of the Scottish Branch of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen of Great Britain, and Mrs. Gross, on a two-months visit (aboard the Theodore Herzl).

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Friedman, of Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Capin, of New Mexico, Arizona, as guests of the UJA.

DEPARTURES

The Ghanaian Finance Minister, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, after a visit to Nisan Y. Peleg, Police Commissioner, Southern District, to Washington, to attend a conference of Interpol. On his return, Dr. Rehavam Zeevi, Dean of the Department of Political Science at the Hebrew University, for Holland, to deliver a series of lectures on planning and administration at the Free School of Science in The Hague.

Mr. Max Rosen, textile manufacturer, to London, on export business (by Swissair).

THE JERUSALEM POST

Holiday Food in Abundance But Prices Moving Upward

Jerusalem Post Staff
The nation's holiday table will last for very few weeks this year, but the overall cost of setting it will be rather higher. This emerges from a survey of the market in the three major cities, as housewives begin to stock up for next week's three-day Rosh Hashana.

JERUSALEM

In Jerusalem, the anticipated rise in prices was delayed by the spell of hot weather, which forced dealers to try for a speedy turnover. With the break in the 'She'va, however, prices are expected to go up during the next few days remaining to the holiday.

Another factor in Jerusalem's price picture is the opening of the Super-Sol Mart. One butcher told *The Post* that he is charging 40 agorot more a kilo for meat, yet has maintained his retail price unchanged for fear of losing customers to the new supermarket. Meat prices during the week ranged from IL5.0 a kilo for the chuck to IL7.0 for rib roast and IL9.0 for filet mignon.

Fruits and Vegetables

Wholesale prices for tomatoes at Tnuva ranged from 20 to 32 agorot. They retailed in Mahane Yehuda for 45 agorot, and in town for 60. Carrots, which are now all from cold storage, cost 10 agorot a kilo. Red potatoes are up by five agorot to 30 a kilo (two kilos for 45 at the supermarket). Grade A cucumbers were IL4.00.

Apples, depending on quality and variety, sold from IL4.40 to IL2.80, top-grade Yaffi Roma apples going for IL3.80. Plums, which were not available everywhere, fetched IL20-150 and dates IL1.50.

Poultry cost IL2.00 in Mahane Yehuda and IL2.80-2.90 in town. Dressed and packed in polyethylene, they cost IL4.00 a kilo (IL1.80 at the supermarket). Fowl prices, according to Tnuva, are slightly lower than in previous weeks, probably because demand was less pronounced during the 'sheva.

Congo

(Continued from Page One) side Col. Mobutu as he spoke, and obviously the young officer's feelings toward Belgium are considerably less violent than those of Lumumba.

Col. Mobutu said they had been expelled from the country immediately. He held up a pamphlet containing recent speeches by Premier Khrushchev and said such pamphlets had been circulated among Congolese soldiers.

The 'colonel' made it clear that he was on the side of Pres. Kasavubu. He was still the Chief of State, though 'neutralized.'

In the morning, a Lumumbist spokesman said that Col. Mobutu had been arrested on Lumbumbwa's orders 12 hours after announcing that the army would take over. But there was apparently no change in command for this development.

A spokesman left-wing French expatriate Serge Michel, said the Lumbumbwa Government continues in power. The Prime Minister is having a working session, he said. 'Col. Mobutu is out of harm's way. He has been arrested.'

General Victor Lunda, the Army Chief dismissed on Tuesday by Premier Joseph Ileo, who however left Mr. Lunda's side during a seven-hour siege in the officers' mess, left through the back door as Mr. Lunda was being rescued.

On route to Tokyo, the group will spend five days in Japan as guests of the Government and Parliament, and several days in Thailand and Hong Kong. After the conference, Mr. Hacohen will also visit Cambodia and Vietnam.

Knesset Delegation To Tokyo Parley

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The eight-member Knesset delegation left for Tokyo on Wednesday night to attend the N.I. in the Interparliamentary Conference.

The delegation, headed by Mr. David Hacohen, includes Meirav Akiva Govrin, Mordechai Olmert, Ezra Ichiel, Yizhar Harari, Yaakov Gellil, and Yousef Khamis. The Knesset Clerk, Mr. Moshe Reiss, is accompanying the delegation.

En route to Tokyo, the group will spend five days in Japan as guests of the Government and Parliament, and several days in Thailand and Hong Kong. After the conference, Mr. Hacohen will also visit Cambodia and Vietnam.

South Africans May Go To High School Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A scheme to provide secondary school education in Israel for Jewish youngsters from South Africa was discussed this week between the Israel branch of the South African Zionist Federation and the Minister of Education, Mr. Yosef Eshkol.

The idea is that these youngsters would come to Israel for their four years of post-elementary schooling.

A suggestion was raised that a Ministry-supervised boarding establishment be set up at one of the urban secondary schools.

A committee, headed by Dr. Meir Avirol, Director-General of the Jewish Agency, will study this question.

FORMER MEMBERS of Hashomer Hatzair in Great Britain living in Kibbutz Artzi settlements are meeting at Yasur in Western Galilee this weekend for a conference-arrangement marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the movement in Britain.

We want to express our deepest thanks to our friends and those of our beloved

DAN

who were of help and comfort to us when he left us forever.

PAUL AND RUTH HOENICH

A MEMORIAL MEETING will be held on the 30th day after the death of our dear husband, father and brother

Dr. ZVI (Carbu) SCHWARTZ

Former Director, X-ray Section,

Hatshachar Hospital, Haifa

Monday, September 18, at 3 p.m.

Friends are requested to meet at the Gate of the Khatay Beach Cemetery, Haifa, at 2:45 p.m.

Olga Duschak

Née Baumgartl

A Memorial Service will be held at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery on Monday, September 18, at 3:30 p.m.

Meeting place: Cemetery entry.

Family DUSCHAK-BRAUN

We wish to thank all our friends and acquaintances who expressed their sympathy on our great loss.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

THE JERUSALEM POST

New Money Cities Planned

B-G Tells Eliat of Brilliant Future and Ignores 'Crisis'

By MEIR BEN-DOV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Five urban centres will be set up in the Negev in the coming 10 years at a total investment of \$300m., of which one-fifth will be allocated to Eliat, which will be the largest, declared the Prime Minister on Thursday morning at a meeting here with the Municipal Council and civic leaders.

Eliat will one day be larger than Tel Aviv and will be Israel's second most important city, after Jerusalem, said Mr. Ben-Gurion, who was present at the meeting. Eliat's present economy is linked directly with the development of the Negev, the population of which will reach 3 million people.

However, the hopes of the Prime Minister held out for the future of the Negev in 10 years' time were not exactly what Eliat's were expecting to hear as he followed up to last week's visit of the Minister of Labour and of the Histadrut Central Committee. Instead, they were hoping for promises to bring an end to the current Eliat crisis.

The Mayor, who had been on vacation since the scheme was implemented, added that "I expected to find a quiet city upon my return, but never such a quiet one."

One of the improvements suggested at the meeting was to make Jaffa Road a one-way street for private vehicles; another suggestion was to "launch a psychological campaign to convince the public that the plan was good."

During the three-and-a-half-hour meeting, Mr. Michael Barr, the Ministry of Transport Controller of Road Transport, discussed the need to make the port of the Negev the country's best port, although they do not know it.

The Mayor of Eliat, Mr. Yosef Luria, declined to comment when asked whether the Council would now consider its previous decision to resign at the end of the month. He said that he still hoped that some good might come of the Prime Minister's visit and that no official decision would be taken until the next meeting of the town Council, for which no date is set.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's party made a quiet tour of Eliat town, of the port and the oil terminal. The Premier's questions to Eliat men-in-the-street were not designed to elicit information on the current problems of the town.

At his meeting with members of the Municipal Committee, Eliat's Mayor said that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of the Grocers' Association, stated that the 30 to 35 per cent rise in the price of canned preserves, especially in vegetables, can be attributed to the shortage of fresh produce.

The Government's plan to keep down meat prices was that they were getting less for the same amount.

Butchers stated that food and meat prices are steady, though there is no guarantee they would remain so.

Groceries are plentiful, with prices generally steady, though the turnover is slow. Mr. Y. Rosenbaum, chairman of

China Bids for Communist Leadership

The 20th International Congress of Orientalists was held at the Moscow State University last month. The contributions at such meetings deal by and large with such questions as "Russia in the Uzbek language," "Work in progress among the peoples of India," or the Indian textile industry in the 17th century, all no doubt of considerable interest to the specialist, but matters of more or less indifference to the general public. But great expectations were entertained for the conference which was, after all, the first to be held in the USSR, and the Russians themselves had declared that it would be essentially different in character from its predecessors.

Topical questions, above all the liberation struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples, would occupy the centre of deliberations, said the Russians. And the Chinese would demonstrate the "invincible power of Marxist-Leninist theory as the methodological foundations of Soviet Science." Most important of all, the orientalists of the Orient itself, China, Africa, would for the first time play a leading part.

Gafurov, the leading Soviet orientalist (and at one time First Secretary of the Communist Party in Tadzhikistan) explained that among Western orientalists there were two tendencies—those, allegedly a minority, who study the spiritual values of the East, and those, a humanitarian point of view, and the ideologists of colonialism, who deny the achievements of the Eastern peoples.

Particular importance was attached to the participation of Communist China. Last summer the conference preparatory committee stated:

"It is a matter of particular importance that Chinese scholars will take a worthy place at the conference. Their presence, that is, in future, conferences of orientalists will be truly international in character. Their papers and reports will show the great progress the most brilliant Chinese have made in science and culture."

Moscow-Peking Rift

Western observers also awaited the appearance of the Chinese delegation. It was no secret that over the past year there had been disagreements between Moscow and Peking, and that China was not on the best of terms with India, Indonesia, and other countries. How would the relations between Chinese and Russians and other members of the "Confederation" work out at the Congress? But the question was not answered, for the Chinese did not turn up.

Their absence was a pretty severe blow for the hosts, who evidently thought it unnecessary to provide any explanation. Moreover, another conference of Sinologists, which was also to have been held in Moscow in August, had to be abandoned, on the protest that not enough reports on research work had been received from the participating countries.

Heinrich (National Religious) expresses the hope that "the main point, the religious, spiritual and national sufferings of Russian Jewry" will not be blurred at the Conference. "The Zionists representative," the paper continues, "will certainly not allow the dumb cry of our brethren in Russia, their ardent yearnings, to go unanswered. He has tried his best to have a place in the land of their fathers to be reunited with their brethren in independent Israel, to be silenced."

Hamidoff (Agudat Yisrael) discusses the new traffic regulations in Jerusalem.

Over there were no representatives of Formosa (as there were at the Olympic games, where the Chinese sent their athletes). The excuse offered was thin, and probably it was not even expected that they would be believed.

What in fact had happened was that Soviet-China relations had become strained. Many Western observers had refused to attach much significance to this tension; the ideological disputes, they contended, were not after all of so important a character. Moscow, as well as Peking, wanted the victory of communism as to the best way of achieving this, there might of course be tactical difference, but none of principle. If in fact the Soviet-Chinese conflict were concerned with ideological questions alone, an illustration was provided by the Chinese press, published in Peking, now in Moscow by the Chinese recently ceased to appear. When Mao Tse-tung said that the East Wind was stronger than the West Wind, it may be that Moscow thought it needed some protection from the East Wind and it is not wholly unlikely that they think will happen when the Chinese have atom bombs.

It is quite likely that Moscow and Peking will work out a provisional modus vivendi, but close and enduring cooperation seems improbable. Official Moscow still dismisses such interpretations of Soviet-Chinese relations as "imperialist fabrications and wish-dreams," but it is difficult to avoid the impression that these spokesmen themselves no longer quite believe their denials.

The display of Chinese cultural achievements which the foreign visitor was promised did not materialize; there were some Mongols, North Koreans and a Vietnamese delegate at the Orientalists' Conference, but they were not markedly in the foreground, and they did not conceal the absence of Mao's representatives. Of the 20 sections in

of years ago there was a fair number of Chinese students in Soviet Universities, now they are very few—they keep very much to themselves. The Soviet press gives relatively little space to articles by Chinese journalists and writers; there have been recent months been none at all.

A Chinese film festival in Moscow last winter was a failure, and although a fair number of American and other Western films are now being shown in the USSR, none of cinema, as far as can be ascertained, is presenting the output of the Chinese studios. Books are being translated from the Chinese—but very few in comparison with English, French or German, and in small editions.

SCIENCE is gradually acquiring a better understanding of hurricanes storms which move regularly up from the Caribbean at this time of year, but the energies being unleashed in the atmosphere are so enormous that there seems little hope of guiding hurricanes along a harmless course, or mitigating their fury.

Hurricanes are generated when a current of cold air breaks out from the Arctic and streams south to meet the air over the Caribbean which is warm and carries water and vapour from the sea after the long summer. The encounter of moist warm air with cold dry currents forms the meteorological witches brew which sets the hurricanes roaring.

Air Currents Circle

An area of low pressure forms in the Caribbean, and the air currents begin to circle in a wide, counter-clockwise circle. "All rises at the centre of the spiral, the wind vapour condenses and then falls, and releases the heat it contains. This stimulates the up-currents still more, while the vortex is fed with more warm moist air sucked in from the circumference.

The vortex then moves north-east, at some 20 or 30 miles an hour. It may pass off as a "normal" summer storm, but under critical conditions of late summer and early autumn the vast atmospheric vortex may swirl with increasing fury.

There has been an average of nine hurricanes yearly in

the Caribbean in the past 30 years, all causing some destruction and loss of life. With the practice of giving the names of female names, the inhabitants are only too familiar with the damage that lies behind such headlines as "Frieda Picks Up Power for Blow," and the like conveyed by "Lazy Daisy Heads for the Sea."

What a hurricane can do to one small community is shown by the report of this month's big blow from the Little West Indian Island of Anguilla (population, \$1,500), catalogued as follows: "Three dead, 100 houses destroyed, all crops lost, coconut groves severely hit, at least eight ships and schooners destroyed, and all fishing craft swept away."

There are other areas where hurricanes are still more frequent—there are some 50 a year in the Western Pacific, and a year in the Indian Ocean. But the north Atlantic hurricanes hit the north-eastern coastlines of all communities living in the path of the storm get due warning, and much damage and loss of life is prevented.

The winds are dangerous to the vulnerable and densely populated eastern seaboard of the U.S.A.

A fully-developed hurricane consists of a whirling mass of air 150 kms. or more across. In the centre is the "eye" of the storm—an area up to 50 km. across, where the air can be completely still. The sucking air at the circumference produces extremely low pressure at the centre—and if the hurricane is over the sea, the water may rise two or three feet in the eye

of the storm. This gives some idea of the power of the hurricane, since the total weight of water lifted in this way is well over 800 million tons.

If you look in the direction in which the storm is moving, the most violent winds will be to the right of the storm centre. On the left, the winds are slower, because they are moving against the direction of the hurricane as a whole. Torrential rainfalls to fall all along the leading curve of the storm. Hurricane Donna, roaring up the east coast of America, dumped 200 mm. of rain in the centre of Manhattan in a few hours on Monday.

Birth of Storm Awaited
The U.S. Weather Bureau now runs an elaborate hurricane service which watches for the birth of these storms in the Caribbean, and plots their north-easterly course. All communities living in the path of the storm get due warning, and much damage and loss of life is prevented.

The only mitigating circumstance is that hurricanes seldom persist for long over land. When the warm ocean air is no longer present to the sucking air at the circumference produces extremely low pressure at the centre—and if the hurricane is over the sea, the water may rise two or three feet in the eye

of the storm.

This was the grandiose setting in which the storm is moving, the most violent winds will be to the right of the storm centre. On the left, the winds are slower, because they are moving against the direction of the hurricane as a whole. Torrential rainfalls to fall all along the leading curve of the storm. Hurricane Donna, roaring up the east coast of America, dumped 200 mm. of rain in the centre of Manhattan in a few hours on Monday.

Birth of Storm Awaited

The assembly rose to its feet, hushed, when at the appointed hour, on the stroke of the hour, the French captain commanding the entrance from the palace grounds parted and de Gaulle stepped in, all in grey—grey suit, grey hair, grey complexion—with a touch of rose red to his lower eyelids.

Threats to Survival

What we wondered, was he going to say, and do this strange man who twice in a lifetime had saved France with magic words that had the effect of a lightning bolt? His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end of the strife-ridden globe to the other, gigantic pressures were building up against him. The point of attack, of course, was Algeria.

OFNNS/

His political survival was not guaranteed. From the end

Rediscovering John Dewey's Philosophy

By Alexander M. Dashkin

DEMOCRATIC VS. HEDONISTIC (Democracy and Education) by John Dewey. Translated with introduction by Yosef Yerushalmi. Jerusalem, 50 pp.

IT is very fitting that during the John Dewey Centenary year (1859-60) two books containing Hebrew translations of Dewey's educational writings. One is a booklet giving two of his essays: "Experience and Education" and "The Sources of a Science of Education." The other is Dewey's monumental work, "Democracy and Education."

It is said to be "the fate of every influential thinker that in the years immediately after his death he is much discussed but little read." John Dewey is no exception. During his long life (1859-1952) he acquired eminence as the spokesman of indigenous American philosophy and of modern American education. Many tens of thousands of teachers and students followed him in the U.S. and elsewhere. But "his leadership was largely that of a reverently misinterpreted prophet rather than of a carefully obeyed commander." He spoke out frequently and forcefully against the glib exaggerations and the mistaken pedagogic "progressives" of the professional "progressives" and he refused for many years to identify himself officially with them. The motto of "Would that they had left. Me but kept my Teachings." Nevertheless, all the bitter, often vituperative, attacks against progressive education deserved and undeserved, from whatever source and motive, found in him their focus and spearhead.

Enduring Contributions

However, in recent years serious students of both philosophy and education have begun to rediscover Dewey and to realize that despite his occasional ambiguities and over-emphases, he has left us enduring contributions in philosophical approaches and concepts, and more particularly in the method of educational thought and action. In Israel, Dewey was never idolized. Progressive education, as practiced in the schools of Kibbutzim and elsewhere drew its inspiration largely from European educators. To be sure, those of us who were his students and disciples brought to this land some of his basic ideas in theory and in practice. But considering the enormous literature on John Dewey

* Published by John Dewey School of Education of the Hebrew University. Translated by K. Kleinberger and A. E. Braun — E. A. Simon and H. Dan. (UNESCO)

other language, comparative little has been written about him in Hebrew. It is significant therefore that within the last few years the Department of Education at the Hebrew University has renamed the John Dewey School of Education, and that now his writings have begun to be published in Hebrew translations.

One of Dewey's former pupils, the teacher and writer Yemtov Hellman, has translated the book "Democracy and Education," which Dewey himself considered for many years to be the most complete expression of his philosophy. Hellman has also

written an elaborate introductory chapter on "John Dewey, Philosopher-Educator" in which he summarizes Dewey's relations to the thinking of Darwin, Hegel, Kant, James and Pierce. He analyzes Dewey's concept of experience as life situations in which the "solved" or "solved" many of the philosophical oppositions or antinomies — such as order and freedom, aim and method, school and society, interests and effort, labour and leisure, curriculum and child, and the like.

Dewey's philosophy has been called by various names, according to the central idea

Early Education

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION (Educational Abstracts) Vol. XII, No. 1, 1960. Unesco, 75s.

NO one nowadays questions the usefulness of kindergartens and the important rôle they play in children's education. In fact, many educators recognize the problem of the "difficult" pupil is often the result of a poor pre-school education or of the lack of any such training in early years.

After a brief study of research being carried on in various countries, Mrs. Almy has made an educational review of the work of the 1950s. Friedrich Froebel, pioneer of the kindergarten movement, is little more than 100 years, centres for pre-school education have sprung up in many parts of the world. A study of the development made by Mrs. Mrs. Almy, the teacher of the "Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, has been published by Unesco in its "Education Abstracts" series.

Mrs. Almy indicates some of the aims which these kindergartens, nursery schools and pre-school centres set out to achieve. Some institutions emphasize training which is designed to enhance later academic work. Others are more concerned with the total development of the child, stressing the physical, emotional and social aspect as much as mental development. Some give top priority to health and physical needs. And very often the pre-school institution is regarded as a centre for the education of parents as well as their children.

Early Years Count

All educators, however, stress certain common concerns which include both the physical development of the

child and that of his personality, particularly his emotional development. They all agree that the child's learning experiences in his early years have a great influence on his later development. They recognize too the need to establish close contact between the school and the family, or to enable the school to take over certain family functions more effectively.

As regards the programmes offered in pre-school institutions, specialists differ on the extent to which the teacher should participate in or direct the child's play, but they share the conviction that children learn much through play, and that general education in which she points out, education and welfare services must necessarily combine their efforts.

Heilman's translation is well done, faithful but not pedantic. It suffers partly from the general difficulty of translating new philosophical terminology from English into Hebrew. Partly he fails to struggle with the difficulties of Dewey's own style, which is at times opaque, like a "witch's mirror, in which every swear may see his sweetheart — or the devil." But while the book does not make easy reading, it is eminently worth while; a sine-qua-non for the professional educator, a cultural resource for everyone interested in education.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THIS art of lying, if brought to perfection, can set a man on his way to immortality. The more so if he is such a lovable liar, as was that old rascal Baron von Munchhausen. But then, you need a really rich imagination to tie your horse to what you think is a tree on a dark snowy night, only to find him next morning flying from the church spire. And especially when blessed with more imagination than we adults can appreciate, such a yearn and will delight in Erich Kaestner's version of "Hänsel & Gretel" (translated by S. Spivak, illustrations by Walter Trier, Ahlafax, Jerusalem, 39 pp.). Kaestner has retold the Baron's adventures in a lively, easy style and carefully added in his foreword a short explanation of the difference between lying for fun and plain deceiving.

... and English

FATHER Joseph of Paris has long been a shadowy figure hovering in the wings of the stage of world history. Aldous Huxley has turned his genius to bringing the spot-light on Femine's gris and his Grey Eminence (Meridian Books, 53.48) is one of the most absorbing books I have read in a long time.

Father Joseph, son of an aristocratic family, was by inclination a mystic who practised inward abnegation and a semi-anihilation to achieve the mystical experience. A Capuchin monk, he founded the order of Calvarian nuns dedicated to the contemplation of the Passion of Jesus. Yet this holy friar became Richelieu's right-hand man, virtual Foreign Minister of France, controller of the royal household, and the polygynous Sancho Panza on his donkey, as well as the magnificent Spanish landscape — all are here in large, colourful pages and lovely black-and-white drawings.

Kaestner has retold the story with his usual understanding and good humour and has in this case, too, been true to his promise for the children, the story's significance. The translation is quite well done. The translator's foreword, however, is redundant.

"THE Death Disk" is a story by Mark Twain adapted from an incident mentioned in Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell." Three of Cromwell's colonels had, in theenth of a battle, issued secret orders and were to be executed. After much pleading the stern General agreed to pardon two and let fate decide which of the three must die. He stood them facing a wall, their hands behind their backs, and ordered that the first child to pass by should be brought to him. The first child was little Abby, daughter of one of the three condemned colonels, came to seek her father. Cromwell presented her with three dice and told her to put one in each pair of hands. Abby immediately recognized her father's face and happily put the prettied red disk in his hands.

MARK M. BENDER, Son Der Israel Publ. Co. Ltd.

September 2, 1960.

Mr. Bender writes:

(a) How are tourists supposed to know that the Cyprus Museum is in the late Middle Ages and the stock characters of this period left their imprint on subsequent drama. Time and again in this section we meet figures familiar from the classics of mime.

The Italian plays are Machiavelli's "Ridolfo" and "Boccaccio's "The Merchant." Boccaccio's play is a fine example of the Italian comedy which includes a humorous description of military cowardice rivaling that of Falstaff at Shrewsbury; a brilliant reconstruction by Leon Katz of a "commedia dell'arte" called "The Three Cuckolds" which is potentially uproarious in production; two classics by Machiavelli: "The Prince" and "The Discourses on the First Ten Days of the World." Both plays of comedy and an elaborate tale of chivalry, "The King Sig."

emphasized. As Instrumentalism it connotes that the truth of an idea is in its being man's most important instrument toward solving his problems, and that the truth of an idea is in its verification in living experience.

As Experimentalism

it points to thoughts not as absolutes or ultimates but as theories to be tested experimentally, even as the scientist and the artist test their ideas. As Realism, it teaches that all thought and activity function in broadening and enriching life by continuously reconstructing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in biology, the central purpose is growth and betterment and that since man is a social being, his growth and betterment are in requiring greater social adaptation, increasing sensitivity and capacity.

Practical Philosophy

Dewey maintained (like Socrates) that philosophy can deal only with what man can experience; and while he knew, of course, that there is much in existence beyond experience, he claimed that the philosopher can deal only "with the foreground of existence which is in the realm of human experience." For Dewey, therefore, philosophy

is the study of education as

it is in the school

and the family

and the community

and the world.

He claimed that all thought and activity function

in broadening and enriching

life by continuously recon-

structing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in

biology, the central purpose

is growth and betterment

and that since man is a

social being, his growth and

betterment are in requiring

greater social adaptation,

increasing sensitivity and

capacity.

Practical Philosophy

Dewey maintained (like Socrates) that philosophy can deal only with what man can experience; and while he knew, of course, that there is much in existence beyond experience, he claimed that the philosopher can deal only "with the foreground of existence which is in the realm of human experience." For Dewey, therefore, philosophy

is the study of education as

it is in the school

and the family

and the community

and the world.

He claimed that all thought and activity function

in broadening and enriching

life by continuously recon-

structing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in

biology, the central purpose

is growth and betterment

and that since man is a

social being, his growth and

betterment are in requiring

greater social adaptation,

increasing sensitivity and

capacity.

Practical Philosophy

Dewey maintained (like Socrates) that philosophy can deal only with what man can experience; and while he knew, of course, that there is much in existence beyond experience, he claimed that the philosopher can deal only "with the foreground of existence which is in the realm of human experience." For Dewey, therefore, philosophy

is the study of education as

it is in the school

and the family

and the community

and the world.

He claimed that all thought and activity function

in broadening and enriching

life by continuously recon-

structing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in

biology, the central purpose

is growth and betterment

and that since man is a

social being, his growth and

betterment are in requiring

greater social adaptation,

increasing sensitivity and

capacity.

Practical Philosophy

Dewey maintained (like Socrates) that philosophy can deal only with what man can experience; and while he knew, of course, that there is much in existence beyond experience, he claimed that the philosopher can deal only "with the foreground of existence which is in the realm of human experience." For Dewey, therefore, philosophy

is the study of education as

it is in the school

and the family

and the community

and the world.

He claimed that all thought and activity function

in broadening and enriching

life by continuously recon-

structing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in

biology, the central purpose

is growth and betterment

and that since man is a

social being, his growth and

betterment are in requiring

greater social adaptation,

increasing sensitivity and

capacity.

Practical Philosophy

Dewey maintained (like Socrates) that philosophy can deal only with what man can experience; and while he knew, of course, that there is much in existence beyond experience, he claimed that the philosopher can deal only "with the foreground of existence which is in the realm of human experience." For Dewey, therefore, philosophy

is the study of education as

it is in the school

and the family

and the community

and the world.

He claimed that all thought and activity function

in broadening and enriching

life by continuously recon-

structing it. As naturalist

Progressivism, it emphasizes

that in education as in

biology, the central purpose

Monumentality and Jostling Styles

Abaron Giladi

THE Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is currently showing a collection of some 50 oil paintings by Abaron Giladi, an artist who some years ago was best known for his studies of hibiscus life. Now his main subjects are more or less child growth, figures or scenes with figures, which he usually renders in broadly conceived compositions with gravity and composure. Detail is eliminated and the main outlines are defined strongly and with assurance and he often uses a heavy colour to tie together the various parts of the design into a unified whole. In spite of the non-specific character of his figures, he manages to convey the feeling that these are labouring people for whom life is hard and that he sees them with a heavy concern. His figures are not always the most lifelike, but his colour is the master of colour — colour is the master of creation, but I would hesitate to describe him as either an imaginative or existing colourist. His colour is pleasant enough, mainly playing on the bluish-violet chord in his palette, but it is not particularly expressive. His strength lies in his boldly planned composition, solid draughtsmanship, and the feeling of humanity in his paintings.

Giladi's handling of his figures, especially of the women and children, is truly democratic. The big man, one of which several are on view, demand to be seen from front, where their monumental quality can be best appreciated; nearby the dryness of his paint makes the texture rather unpleasant. But on the whole, in this exhibition Giladi is at his best in some of the smaller works, where unified composition and feeling extract significance from the commonplace.

Alex Levi

THE Katz Gallery is given over to a first public exhibition of works by Alex

Levi. He is still in his 20s, came to Israel as a child from Yugoslavia (the son of a painter). Lived for some time in America, studied with John and Morris, at some hibiscus art courses and later spent a year or so in Rome for further study. He is an imaginative youngster with a lot of natural facility and is at the stage when he enjoys trying out various styles and approaches. His most distinctive style is one another in the exhibition, realistic, surrealist, abstract, two-dimensional. There is a one-dimensional, but just the same his natural skill as a draughtsman comes through clearly, as does the feeling he has for the exploitation of strange shapes, such as those made by crabs, fossils, pine branches with conical ridges of ice, and sand etc. As yet his colour tends to the theoretical and hued.

Worth special note is the one piece of carving, head in marble, the first such work Levi ever attempted and which has refinement and feeling for form. Maybe this gifted boy will find his true medium in sculpture?

Zev Zur

ATELIER 27 (Ben Yehuda Street, Tel Aviv) is showing a collection of watercolours and drawings by Zev Zur of Kibbutz Mezavia, an amateur artist who especially likes to paint landscapes, the sea and children.

Worth special remark are his black chalk drawings which have Stencyl and case and evidence Zur's natural dexterity with the crayon. Moreover, he can get interesting effects with very simple

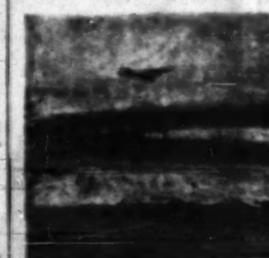
means and seems to have a feeling for composition. He has some Negroid sketches with just a tree or bush, showing the line of shadow and sky, which give a real impression of space and distance. At present he is not so successful with water-colour, although he uses the medium with a good lightness.

References to Nature In Cypriot's Abstractions

OPEN until September 23 at the Chameinsky Gallery is an exhibition of paintings by John Cattidge, a highly gifted young artist who shows unusual promise and whose work is well worth seeing. The 26-year-old painter was born in England of mixed Italian and English parents. He studied at the famous "Stade" which has produced some of England's most valued painters, but died and travelled in a number of countries, for sometime now has made his home in Cyprus and during the last couple of years has exhibited in France, Italy and London. He may be heard so much about Israel and its interest in the arts that he wanted to show his paintings here and now that he has paid this first visit to Israel, he plans to return for a long stay. As far as we understand, he would bring a fresh and lively point of view into his lack of success in more abstract compositions. Cattidge is obviously still experimenting and has not yet found the way he will go, but in any case he has sufficient talent allied to intelligence to make his development well worth watching.

Twenty-three oils are on view and at first sight it might appear that abstract painting predominates. But closer scrutiny reveals that this is far from being the case. Except for a few works where Cattidge exploits semi-geometric forms to symbolize aspects of a certain coast or stretch of country. Islands in the sea, mountains of Greece, Adriatic Memory — marmured rocks made into a sharp-edged pattern, all his paintings contain references to nature and some of them keep close enough to representation to depict a specific scene. What all have in common is interest and exciting colour and structural design. Cattidge clearly tries to evolve a controlled composition, but this does not always come off. For the reviewer the most satisfactory work complete were those in which he does not stray too far from realism. "Cypriot Village Scene" for instance, with all the elements of foreground, middle distance and sky woven into an interesting design supported by interesting colour seems to show this painter at his best. There is a unity and a right placing of the components in such a work which is lacking in some of the more abstract compositions. Cattidge is obviously still experimenting and has not yet found the way he will go, but in any case he has sufficient talent allied to intelligence to make his development well worth watching.

Following Acclaim in Europe, Shows Here



FARHI : Seabird (oil)

From his exhibition opening Saturday at Chameinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

ARTIST exhibiting in Jerusalem, Paris, Tel Aviv, London, New York, Brussels, Florence and Monte Carlo, Farhi, winner of the Prix Grand Art 1960, has returned to Tel Aviv, where his exhibition opens tomorrow at the Chameinsky Gallery, under the auspices of the Maison des Intellectuels de Paris.

Farhi's show in Paris had



JACQUES HELLER : Girl with Bird (oil)

From his exhibition opening Saturday at Nova Studio, Jerusalem.

Gift Subscription of

JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

The Perfect Holiday Gift
for Friends and Relatives

Airmailed every Friday from Jerusalem, this newspaper keeps its readers abreast of all the major events in the growth and development of Israel. It contains news and features that have appeared during the week and in the JERUSALEM POST Friday Edition of the same day.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES (All Airmail)

U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, S. Africa	£ 1.00	£ 1.00
U.K., Europe, Iran, North, East & West Africa, India & S.E. Asia	£ 1.00	£ 1.00
Australia, New Zealand	£ 1.00	£ 1.00
South America, Japan	£ 1.00	£ 1.00

COUPON
THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY
OVERSEAS EDITION, P.O.B. 11, JERUSALEM.

Please enter the following subscription for the Weekly Overseas Edition of THE JERUSALEM POST, postage prepaid.

Name: _____
Address: _____

Portable Theatre Planned For Opera's Tour

LONDON (UPI)

SADLER'S Wells opera company is planning a 1,500-seat portable theatre for its provincial tour.

One existing British theatre outside London — at Edinburgh — can at present accommodate the 150-member company without modification. The most common form of modification in provincial theatres is removal of two or three rows of seats, meaning a loss of patrons the unfortunate provincial tourists cannot afford.

Company administrator Stephen Arden said that Sadler's Wells has asked a firm of architects to draw up plans for a mobile theatre and they replied that the idea was "not impossible."

Arden said he had indicated that the theatre must be "very beautiful, very modern with a good stage and decent dressing-room accommodation."

"Don't call it tented-square, though," he said. "That would be awful. The building would be prefabricated, with proper seating."

He said the plan was, if

the portable theatre proved practicable, to approach city administrations and ask for space in their town squares or wherever to erect the theatre for its performances.

The company is planning 42 weeks of opera outside London for 1960-61, a record amount.

Company officials say that they expect to lose nearly £100,000 on a year's provincial showing, even though houses are often full.

The company gets heavy annual subsidies from the Government-sponsored Arts Council, the London County Council and other organizations.

Publications for Abroad

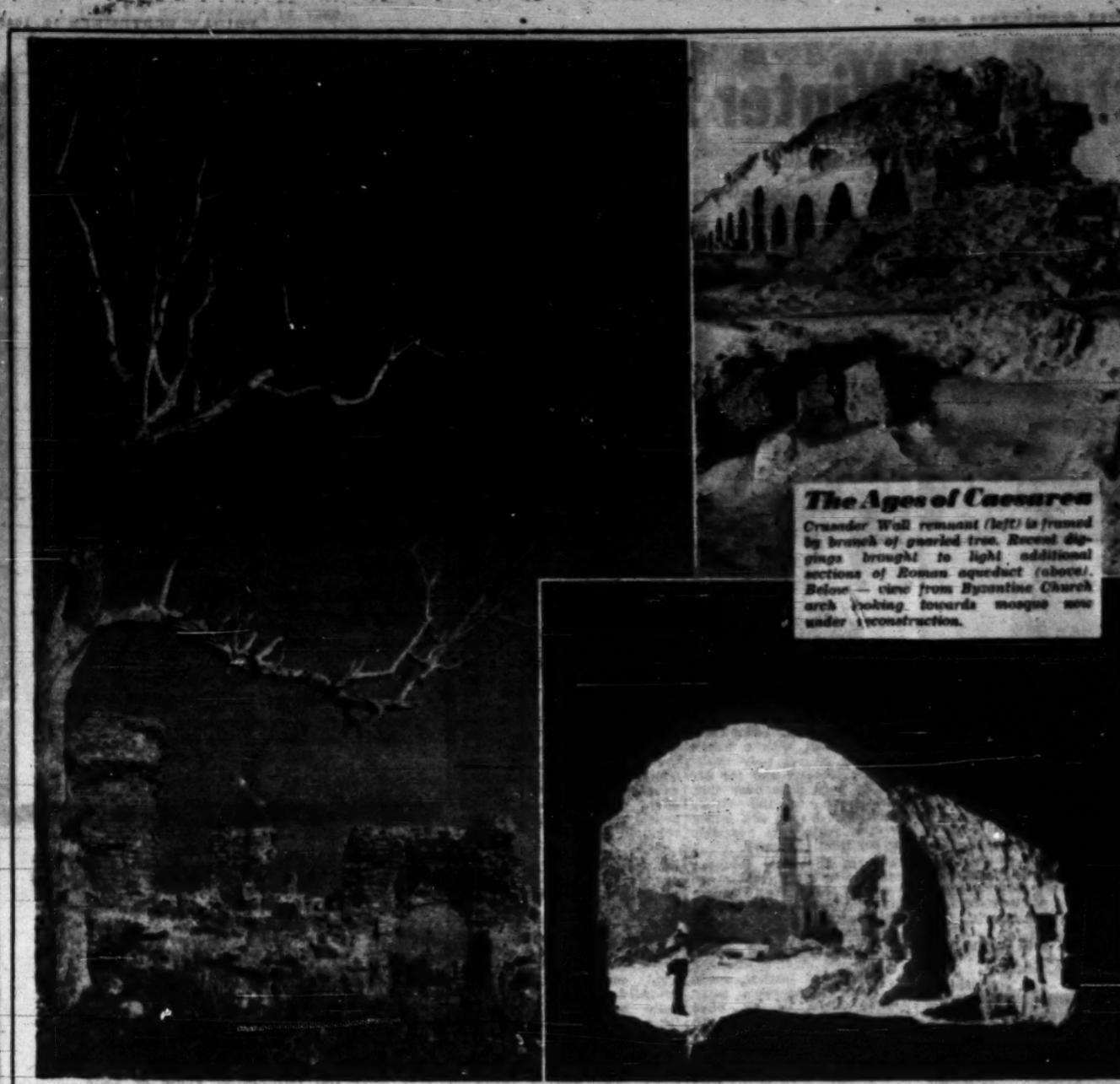
THE Belgrade publishing house, Jugoslovenski dom za knjizevnost i umetnost, which publishes in foreign languages, is preparing a series of cultural and arts monographs on contemporary Yugoslavia graphic arts and sculpture.

Among the subjects are Serbian and Macedonian medieval mural paintings

town planning, architecture, Dictionnaire of the palace at Split and the architectural monuments of Yugoslavia at that city's museum. There will also be a monograph on the natural attractions and monuments of the Macedonian town of Ohrid, and a book on the new Yugoslavia entitled "After Twenty Years."

THE Belgrade publishing house, Jugoslovenski dom za knjizevnost i umetnost, which publishes in foreign languages, is preparing a series of cultural and arts monographs on contemporary Yugoslavia graphic arts and sculpture.

Among the subjects are Serbian and Macedonian medieval mural paintings



The Ages of Caesarea

Crusader Wall remnant (left) is framed by branch of gnarled tree. Recent diggings brought to light additional sections of Roman aqueduct (above). Below — view from Byzantine Church arch looking towards mosque now under reconstruction.

Zadkine, Contemporary French Painters, For Tel Aviv Museum

THE most provocative and controversial event of the coming winter season in the art world of Israel will probably be the exhibition of contemporary French painting which is to open at the Tel Aviv Museum on the beginning of November and which, judging by the list of artists, will consist almost entirely of abstracts.

Mr. Moshe Kanyuk, the Museum's Administrator, stated that the French Government had originally suggested sending over a selection of Judaica from the Cluny Museum, but he explained that Israel, particularly the Tel Aviv Museum, possessed a magnificent collection of such objects and instead proposed an exhibition of contemporary painting which he knew would be particularly appreciated.

Accordingly, the Committee of the "Action Artistique Francaise" is dispatching 150 paintings by 46 artists, some of whom are the most "daring" of the School of Paris. They are divided into three sections. First come Braque, Chagall, Gromaire, Herbin, Villon and Sonia Delaunay. Then there is a group of 20 including Dubuffet, Fautrier, Estève, Hartung, Garbelli, Lepique, Lansky, Le Mea, Mansuetti, Soulages, Pignon, The Coat and Vézelay de Silva. Another group of 20 includes Iacchetti, Kallós and the former Iacchetti, Maryan. Accompanying the exhibition will be Monsieur Jacques Lassaigne, one of France's most eminent art critics, who is scheduled to give a number of lectures. When the exhibition closes at the Tel Aviv Museum, it will go on to Jerusalem and Haifa.

Another foreign exhibition of unusual interest will be that of the sculptor Ossip Zadkine, planned for the spring of 1961. The works will come to Israel from the show at London's Tate Gallery. Zadkine is spent four days in Israel in June, mainly devoted to sightseeing (he is another devotee of archaeology) and it was during this time that Mr. Kanyuk discovered and arranged with him the coming exhibition.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff will be reserved for exhibitions by local artists throughout the year.

New Acquisitions

THE Museum has recently been the recipient of a number of fine gifts from well-wishers overseas, which works will shortly be put on view to the public. There is a

piece of bronze sculpture by the late Jacob Epstein, a portrait bust of the Prince of Wales, also a collection of Indian bronzes that he loved to collect. This bust was presented by George Friedland of Philadelphia, who a couple of years ago gave a Soutine landscape and a Fernand Leger still-life to the Museum. He has also now presented a very good example of the work of Marcel Gromaire, an oil painting of a figure in a landscape in that painter's vigorous, cubist-influenced manner. Mr. Kanyuk pointed out that the Friedland gifts were quite unsolicited and due entirely to the donor's generous thoughtfulness.

The month of October will be given over to a large stamp exhibition (Beit Dizengoff section of the Museum) and the exhibition of Chagall etchings will continue till the end of this month. As usual, gallery space at both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion

New Season Presents Wide Selection of Winter Fashions

By SHANTI BERYTHE

WHEN the latest clothes for autumn and winter wear appear in the shops in a week or two, Israeli women are going to be spoilt for choice. Never before has there been such a vast array of good clothes to choose from. Many intriguing new materials have been used in clever combinations, reflecting in their styling and colour the very latest Paris modes or in their classical cut the timeless appeal of well-loved favourites.

The manufacturers deserve all praise for a truly magnificent effort and one which has succeeded despite controls and licensing difficulties. It is no longer valid to say that if some item is not imported then it cannot be very good. A roundup of Israel's more significant fashion houses, visited this week, shows that we can compete with almost anything produced abroad except for the greatest *maisons de couture*.



One firm which has moved steadily up in the last few years, Elanit, is now in a brand-new factory on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. For the autumn and winter seasons they have perfected a Prince of Wales check with rather more of a club weave than the original lightweight

cloth and very suitable for winter wear. This has been made up into a nine-tenths coat and skirt in all colours, worn with a black sweater. An attractive short-jacketed suit in the same material is also available.

Elanit's "Cashmerit" has been knitted up into a black zephyr-soft sweater with rose

motif at the neck which coyly peeps out of the neck-line of the fitted classical black suit it accompanies. This particular outfit will give stunning wear as a different day suit—worn with a evening ensemble.

They have also made whole suits of Cashmerit as well as printed Cashmerit blouses which may be worn with solid colour suits. For all

their warmth they are incredibly light. In this Wovenex weave, Lurex thread has been used very effectively for cocktail and evening wear. Catering for the more conservative, Elanit has a formal sailor blouse worn with a permanently pleated skirt.

The firm favours in its colour range dark, dark brown, through all the coffee shades

to orange; lavender; olive green and, of course, black.

Dorina's Novelty Touch

Dorina, once exclusively makers of sweaters, have broken out into the manufacture of two- and three-piece assemblies of knitwear, jersey and Orion Prices are in a rather cheaper range than the other firms, but finish is not sacrificed to this end. One of Dorina's specialties is the combination of a jersey skirt with a knitted waist dyed to precisely the same colour. With an eye on winter tempera-

ture they are marketing three-piece outfit of devon-knit, a heavy textured jersey which will keep the wearer snug till Spring. Their hard-earned know-how has been used to produce an angora sweater, hand-embroidered with straw which, most unexpectedly, is completely washable.

Dorina's colours are aubergine, graphite, cerise, ivory, olive green, the ever-popular blue-cum-white, dark brown and black.

They have also made whole

suits of Cashmerit as well as printed Cashmerit blouses which may be worn with solid colour suits. For all

their warmth they are incredibly light. In this Wovenex weave, Lurex thread has been used very effectively for cocktail and evening wear. Catering for the more conservative, Elanit has a formal sailor blouse worn with a permanently pleated skirt.

The firm favours in its colour range dark, dark brown, through all the coffee shades

to orange; lavender; olive green and, of course, black.

Galia-Tricosa's Printed Knits

Galia-Tricosa is one of only two firms run by women, the other being Telva. The director explains, somewhat confusingly, that "Galia" covers those items designed and made in Israel, while "Tricosa" refers to fashion wear designed in Paris and

manufactured here. Wherever

they were designed all Galia-Tricosa clothes are beautifully hand-finished.

Tricosa, if you can remember which one this is, can claim to be the only firm which produced pure silk printed jersey and is also notable for an exclusive use of jersey dresses with silk jersey trim, for instance in a similar fabric. A very subtle fabric, miles apart

from the jersey, is a Galia-Tricosa exclusive. Black and a colour in myriads of tiny dots or

one side with solid colour on the other side of the waist, it provides endless possibilities for counterchange, interchange and contrasting trim. A jersey knit with a Lurex thread is as yet only available for tourists and for export so we'll pass over that quickly on to the firm's beautifully draped silk jersey sweaters which are available for our kind of money.

One of the most fabulous creations in the Tricosa range is a gold and white two-piece suit which is simple and uttermost elegant. Another best-seller will be a printed silk jersey full-length coat.

The Galia label is attached to a series of leather, suede and jersey two-piece suits. Among them is an olive green three-quarter length suede and jersey jacket with jersey skirt. Another, a blue jersey suit with an ivory leather trim reflects the Left Bank look which was a feature of the Paris collections last month.

They are uninhibited in the use of daring colour combinations and are not afraid of combining three and four shades. This year they favour dark olive-green (called "Dark Leaves"), eggplant, all the gamut of greys, ochre, dark red, natural, magenta and black. All Galia clothes are individually hand-cut for precise fitting, "band-knife" being a dirty word around their factory. This inevitably results in slightly higher prices but these still compare favourably with those commanded by Italian competitors in the export markets.

The tunie look is much in evidence. One clever ensemble consists of a black tunie dress worn with a detachable plaid skirt which is also a coat, which can be worn as a cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting with new weaves and textures and this season they are presenting a stunning Shetland wool and mohair sweater, as well as a "shot" effect produced with a fine boucle mohair and another coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

dress worn with a detachable

plaid skirt which is also a

coat, which can be worn as a

cloak.

Elanit is always experimenting

with new weaves and textures

and this season they are

presenting a stunning

Shetland wool and mohair

sweater, as well as a "shot"

effect produced with a fine

boucle mohair and another

coloured wool.

The tunie look is much in

evidence. One clever ensemble

consists of a black tunie

</

